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center of America, and his illustrative materials have traveled to him from all parts of the world.

It is impracticable here to give any conception of the wealth of this material or of the skill with which it is arranged and presented. Incidental to his main purpose, Dr. Dennis has shown that, with all the differences in customs, characteristics, and stages of development, the essential elements of human welfare are the same the world over.

Very interesting is his account of the way in which citizens of Christian civilized lands carry in their own memories and habits all the factors of a modern life of culture and set up new centers of suggestion and imitation wherever they go. While their supreme purpose is religious awakening, they cannot be indifferent to the needs of men in relation to economic, physical, and intellectual affairs. Hence every educated missionary becomes a pioneer for the commerce, the education, the political institutions, the morals, of the western nations. If he is not always tactful, he is almost in every instance guiltless of selfish and sinister motives. This is part of the explanation of the organic connection indicated in the title between missions and social progress.

C. R. HENDERSON

Sabbath Laws in the United States. By R. C. WYLIE. Pittsburgh: National Reform Association, 1905.

In view of the recent enactment of Sunday laws in France, the subject has special interest in this country. The volume here mentioned contains in convenient form the texts of all laws of this class now in force in the United States.

C. R. H.

Une expérience industrielle de réduction de la journée de travail.

Par L. G. FROMONT. Avec une Préface de E. MAHARIN.

Bruxelles: Misch et Thron, 1906. Pp. xx+120.

This essay is a description of an experiment in an establishment for the reduction of zinc ore and the production of sulphuric acid in Belgium. Three stages of the experiment are carefully analyzed, and the effects upon profits, output, wages, health, and morals are set down with mathematical precision. The conclusion is that in this particular manufacture, where effort must be long

sustained and the workmen are energetic and courageous, the day of eight hours is economically the best; but that no decisive advice can be formulated for other industries and other kinds of workmen on the basis of this experiment. The method of organizing the experiment and of carrying out the plan will be found suggestive in any other form of industry. Such studies might well be repeated in this country for the advancement of economic science and humane legislation.

C. R. H.

Modern Social Conditions. By WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University. New York: The Century Co., 1906. Pp. 377.

The field covered by this volume is part of that treated in Mayo-Smith's *Statistics and Sociology*. The first chapter is an elementary treatise on the history and theory of statistics. The other chapters give statistical information in relation to sex, age, conjugal conditions, births, marriage, death, and the growth of population. The author has rendered a service to students by bringing up the figures as nearly as possible to date, the last census being exploited wherever it furnished material. Foreign sources are cited, and comparisons are constantly drawn.

C. R. H.